

**R.H. Macy & Co.**  
 Attractions Are  
 Price-  
 Quality-Service  
**Macy's**  
 Herald Square, Broadway,  
 34th to 35th St.  
 We Sell Dependable  
 Merchandise at Prices  
 Lower Than Any Other  
 Store, but for Cash Only  
 Store hours 9 to 5:30



## The Circus Band

of course, excites curiosity whether on this city's principal streets or in Wonderland. This particular band will play for you anywhere. The figures are dressed in Erin's own green. And though they appear to be playing actively if not breathlessly—

### the real secret

is that a small phonograph is hidden inside the car, which is painted in the fantastic manner of a circus car. Crank the car and release the brake and music and car start at once. Being somewhat Wonder-r-ful object, it naturally leads all the musical instruments into Wonderland.

### The small phonographs

came playing up the rear. They are just the size that wee folks like. After them came the small disc records rolling along and trying not to crack with laughter. Then came the small pianos, which Santa helped along because they were apt to be slow.

### Come to Wonderland

and hear the music and see the Christmas things that are lined up to be looked at and finally played with. Santa himself will conduct you here. Other things will come to Wonderland—watch and see who or what they are.

The band wagon with phonograph, \$9.24  
 Small wooden phonographs that play six-inch records, \$4.96  
 Records, six-inch, 9c, to books of records, \$1.79

15th Floor, 34th Street.

## How President Wilson Assured Small Nations

Mr. Wilson's Views as to Scope and Spirit of League of Nations, as Expressed in Address at Versailles Are Revealed in Document From Paris

By Frank H. Simonds

Many times during the discussion of the Treaty of Versailles in the United States references have been made to the extent and character of the guarantees the United States would give, by virtue of that document, to various European nations. On this subject Mr. Wilson spoke many times in Paris, but, unfortunately, the record of the debates in the conference has never been published hitherto.

Of all these addresses of the President the most complete and impressive was that made on May 31, in a plenary session, when he laid down a doctrine which was declared by the members of the American delegation at the time to be one of the most important utterances of the whole conference, so far as American policy was concerned. Contrary to the expectation of the moment, this speech was never made public.

Through the courtesy of certain friends of mine in Paris I am now able to give the President's speech in full, but subject to certain minor qualifications, due to the fact that my copy was in French, and thus the speech has been translated, first into French and then back into English. But I should add my own copy is a transcript of the official French version, as the record was always kept in the two languages.

### Scope and Spirit of League Is Defined

The circumstances of the President's speech are of relatively minor importance. Mr. Bratiano and M. Tsimitch, representing Rumania and Serbia, had protested against the section in the treaty with Austria which compelled their countries to recognize the right of the four great powers to intervene on behalf of minorities in Rumania and Serbia. In point of fact both countries refused to sign the treaty, and have not yet signed it on this account, but what is interesting to the American public is the statement by the President of his conception of the extent to which American guarantees would go, once the treaty had been accepted. For my own part I have never seen anywhere so admirable and complete a definition of the President's views as to the scope and spirit of the league of nations.

Mr. Wilson's words were as follows: "I should be very sorry indeed if this session adjourned leaving in the mind of any one the conviction that we great powers expressed the idea that the great powers wish to impose their will upon the smaller nations out of any feeling of pride or arrogance. I want to call attention to one aspect of this arrangement which we are working on together. We want to insure the peace of the world and to banish all elements of trouble and danger for the future. One of the essential conditions is an equitable distribution of territory in accordance with the desires and affinities of the populations."

### "Force Ultimate Guarantee Of the Public Peace"

"This distribution made, the Allied and associated powers will guarantee the maintenance of the conditions which we shall decide upon, having made those conditions as just as possible. These powers are the nations which will undertake the contract and the burdens; on them will rest the chief responsibility, just as, by force of circumstances, they have made the greatest effort during the war. And it is necessary always to remember that it is force which is the ultimate guarantee of the public peace."

"Under such conditions it is unreasonable that we should say to you, speaking in the language not of dictators but of advisers and of friends: We cannot guarantee your frontiers here if we do not believe that they conform to certain principles of right and wrong. The same line of reasoning applies to the question of minorities."

It is with the same concern that condition as to minorities has been discussed. If you want the principal Allied and associated powers to guarantee the existence of your states, is it unreasonable that they should be satisfied as to conditions which they regard as indispensable, if we are to avoid future causes of war?

"We ask our Rumanian and Serbian friends to believe that we have no desire this evening to invade ancient and recognized sovereignties. But the present treaty will add much, and it is impossible, for example, to treat the Kingdom of the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenians as a unit created by the events which we have witnessed and at the same time, in certain contingencies, to treat the Serbian kingdom as a separate state."

### Aid of Small States Aim of Great Powers

"If these states are solidly established, thanks to the treaty which we are making together, the right belongs to the powers which will guarantee the execution of this treaty, in the last analysis, to see to it that the conditions on which these states will be established are of a sort to insure the public peace. Our desire in this is not to interfere in any fashion which might injure these states in any particular, but to aid them and to help the common cause. We hope that you will not hesitate to accept our point of view, because we cannot see another means of settling the question."

"How could the government of the United States go before the Congress and people of the United States and pretend that it had assisted in insuring the peace of the world if it believed that the settlement agreed upon here contained unstable or dangerous elements?"

"If the world should be troubled again, if the conditions which we all regard as fundamental are challenged, the guarantees which will be given to you will pledge that the United States will send its army and fleet across the ocean, to a surprising, under such conditions, that it should desire to reach a solution of the various problems which seem to it satisfactory?"

### More Power and Area Promised to Rumania

"I would say to Mr. Bratiano, in particular, that we have not the smallest desire to impair the sovereignty of his country. We do not want to do anything that could displace him. Rumania will come out of this war increased in power and in territory. We have the right, accordingly, to insist on certain conditions, which, in our opinion, will make this success permanent. "May I not ask my friend Mr. Krastich, my friend Mr. Trombitch and my friend Mr. Bratiano to believe that if we have mentioned only the great powers in the article which we have just even discussed, it is not because these powers desire to impose conditions of their own, but simply because

they desire to satisfy themselves that they can guarantee the sum total of advantages which this treaty gives you as well as us, with all the strength which they possess?"

"It is a question of working in common, and this collaboration can be founded only on a definite agreement. To the solution of these questions to force, by those in whom they would in later negotiations, is somebody has suggested, would amount to saying that when the conference had completed its labors some separate groups would decide among themselves what would in reality become a part of the general foundation of the peace of the world. This seems impossible."

"I hope that we shall reach—that is our goal—a cordial and voluntary agreement to cooperate on the basis of this basis. That basis—one must express it in this fashion—will have to be supplied by those who will furnish the force which will insure the maintenance of peace, by those in whom they will find force which will be the supreme guarantee of peace."

"It is essential not to misunderstand the sense we attribute to the word 'force.' The United States has never had any aggressive purpose, and you all know the reason for our intervention in the affairs of the Old World."

### Rumania Opposed Right of Powers to Intervene

"We pursue a common goal; all that we desire is to aid you in attaining that goal in accord with us. We only want to associate ourselves with you, and we do not want to do anything which could run contrary to your interests."

Prime Minister Bratiano's reply, too long for quotation here, has not a little interest for Americans in view of the debate on the treaty in the United States Senate. In substance, he declared that Rumania was willing to agree to any arrangement vesting the league of nations with the right to intervene in all countries big and little, on behalf of minorities, but unwilling to permit four great powers to arrogate to themselves the right to intervene in the case of small countries.

The effect of such a provision, however, would have been to authorize the league of nations to intervene on behalf of the negro in the case of the United States, on behalf of the Irish in the case of Great Britain and in the interests of the German and Slav minorities in the case of Italy. Therefore it was promptly rejected. Rumania and Serbia thereupon refused to sign the treaty with Austria, and Rumania withdrew from the peace conference and later invaded Hungary and annexed Bessarabia.

But it will be noted that the basis of Rumanian and Serbian action was apprehension of interference in their own domestic affairs and the loss of national independence, together with a protest against the discrimination

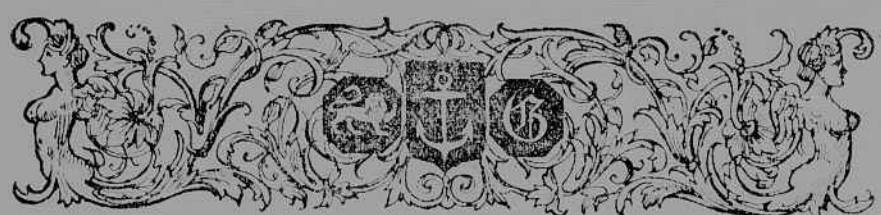


**GLOVES**  
 Capeskin  
 Real Kid  
 Mocha and  
 Buckskin  
 For Men and Women

The World's Greatest Leather Store,  
 404 Fifth Ave., New York, 24th Broadway  
 Boston—51 Tremont Street  
 London—89 Regent Street

**BERGDORF  
 GOODMAN**  
 616 FIFTH AVENUE

**SEMI-ANNUAL SALE**  
 GOWNS · SUITS · WRAPS · COATS  
 MISSES' COSTUMES · BLOUSES



**THE GORHAM CO**  
 Silverware & Goldware

Talking of the things that last, there is good household silverware, for example, which not only combines utility with beauty, but is one of the few things in the home which may properly be considered a permanent investment.

Fifth Ave. at Thirty Sixth St.  
 or  
 17-19 Maiden Lane  
 New York

© 1919

against small states. As I have said before, however, for Americans the chief interest in the incident in the speech of the President, which clearly discloses his idea of the scope of guarantees to be given by the United States, as well as the three other great powers, to all the countries of Eastern and Southern Europe.

## American Envoys To Remain at Paris

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The American delegation to the peace conference, which was to have sailed from Brest for the United States on December 6, has postponed its departure for home, it was learned to-day.

A considerable part of the personnel of the peace mission, however, will leave Paris for Brest on the evening of December 5, as previously arranged. It is learned from a high authority that the changes in the plans of the delegation are due to the failure of the Germans to sign the protocol ratifying the peace treaty.

### States May Revert

It is pointed out that if the treaty is not ratified the situation between Germany and the United States, as well as the other Allied and associated powers, goes back to the status created by the armistice.

Hence the United States is still as much interested as its associate powers, despite the fact that the Senate has not ratified the treaty.

Whatever the action of the American delegation may decide upon for leaving France, it was affirmed on excellent authority that such arrangements will be made for the representation of the United States in the further negotiations that Germany will find all the Allied and associated powers working together to resist any effort on her part to avoid making the peace effective according to the terms of the treaty.

### Germany Seeking Delay

There is a well defined conviction in French circles that Germany is seeking to prolong the protocol negotiations and delay the ratification of the treaty in order to secure a revision of the pact.

It is recalled in this connection that a member of the Berlin Cabinet offered General Dupont, head of the French mission in Berlin, a memorandum

which was to all intents and purposes a revised treaty. General Dupont declined to receive the document. Feeling in official circles was so strong against the departure of the American delegates at this time that Premier Clemenceau took the matter up direct with Washington.

### U. S. Envoys to Remain

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The American peace delegation, headed by Frank L. Polk, will not leave Paris en route to this country before December 9, Secretary of State Lansing announced to-day. He said the peace mission had planned to sail for home December 6, but it had now been decided to remain over for another full week. On December 9, however, all the members of the mission intend to depart for this country.

The decision of the American Peace Commissioners to remain longer in Paris is believed to have been made upon the insistence of the French delegation which feared that the departure of the Americans might impress the Germans with an idea that the United States representatives were no longer acting in harmony with the representatives of the Allies. By December 9, however, the protocol to the peace treaty, now unsigned, is expected to have been agreed to by the Germans.

## Brussels League Conference Urges U. S. to Come In

BRUSSELS, Dec. 2.—The third conference of National Associations for the League of Nations met here to-day, eighteen countries being represented. Aaron Deschamps, Belgian member of the Hague court of arbitration, who acted as chairman, expressed the hope in his opening address that, notwithstanding the confused situation in the United States, that nation, which rendered immense services to civilization during the course of the war, would help to consolidate the idea of the league.

Paul Hymans, Belgian Foreign Minister, also alluded to the situation in the United States and hoped for a "quick and happy solution, as the world needs peace and the security of organization."

Guglielmo Ferrero, Italian delegate, said in a pessimistic speech that Italy's troubles were due to "vacillation and dilatory tactics by the peace conference."

"Time is pressing," he said. "Two-thirds of Europe in abaze or threatening to take fire."

Léon Bourgeois of France regretted the absence of American representatives and said he confidently hoped "soon to see America's adhesion to the league." He said he knew "perfect unity of thought exists between the Allies and America."

On motion of M. Bourgeois, a message was sent to the American League conference recognition of the reasons preventing Americans from attending and its appreciation of "their incessant efforts for the realization of a great international task." After sending cordial greetings, the message declared there was a "warm wish to see America, as soon as possible, take the first rank among the delegates."

**HANAN**

The test of true economy is not how much it costs—but how much you get for what it costs.

Embodying the best in style, quality and workmanship, Hanan Shoes maintain a standard of satisfactory service throughout the life of the shoe.

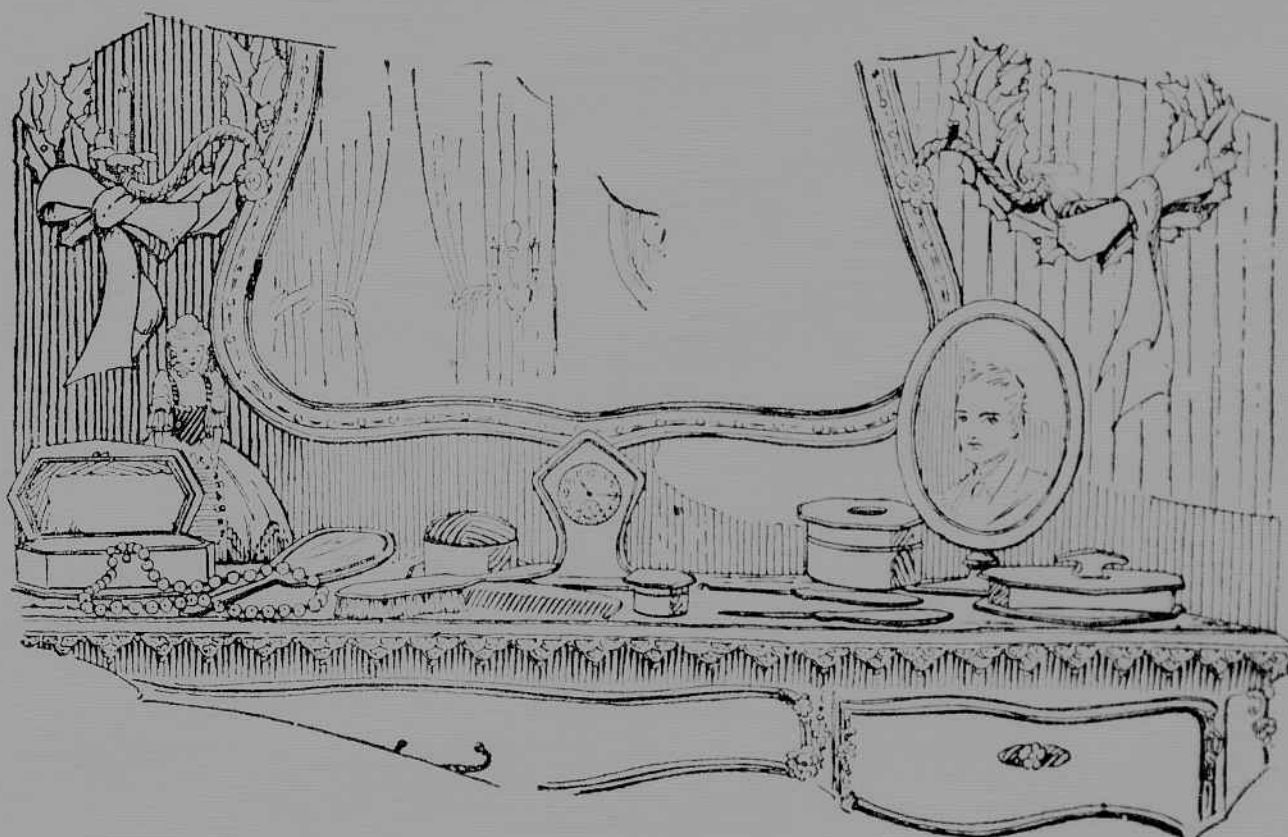
**SHOES**

Good Shoes are an Economy

LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

## HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS

## French Ivory Toilet Articles



THIS unusually large and attractive assortment of toilet ware of finest quality French Ivory, offers many suggestions for gifts as practical and serviceable as they are dainty and appropriate.

THERE are dressing table fittings to harmonize with the color scheme of the boudoir... in pink, azure, black, Dresden, ivory, shell, tortoise, and amber colorings. The designs are graceful period styles... always fashionable and suitable.

AS WELL as toilet articles the selection includes clocks that fulfill their duty of practicality as well as beauty, graceful picture frames, small novelties that are different, and even dainty French Ivory toys such as rattles and rings for the baby.

THE early Christmas shopper will find our collection replete with suggestions and will enjoy the completeness as well as the values presented by our Holiday Display.

### NEW TOILET SETS

"Color Tone" Toilet Sets of 14 pieces, in coral pink, azure or black, with gold inlay. Set, \$78.00 to \$89.00.

Amber or shell finished French Ivory, plain or beautifully decorated in 22 carat gold border design. An attractive gift either in sets of

comb, brush, and mirror, or in elaborate 14-piece combinations. Set, \$85.00 to \$100.00.

Ivory finished hand carved toilet articles, making a beautiful set of 14 pieces. Set, \$55.00 to \$75.00.

Ivory finished 10-piece sets, hand

decorated in colored enamel borders. Set, \$22.75.

Ivory finished set in hand-painted blue bird or pink rosebud border design, 14 pieces. Set, \$37.75.

Hand-painted 10-piece sets, Ivory finished. Set, \$25.00.

### OTHER GIFT IDEAS

Clocks of French Ivory that are dependable time-keepers as well as artistic boudoir adornments. Shapes and designs range from the dainty boudoir style, with radium dial, at \$5.75, to larger size alarm clocks

at \$9.40, and 8-day movements at \$19.90.

Photograph Frames, a large assortment of graceful styles from 95c to \$9.75. Also a collection of distinctive little articles for the dress-

ing table, including Pin Cushions, Flower Holders, Cream Jars, Powder Boxes, Hair Receivers, Nail Polishers, Files, Shoe Horns, Button Hooks, Cuticle Knives, Manicure and Pin Trays, Jewel Boxes, etc.

**Lord & Taylor**

FIRST FLOOR

FIFTH AVENUE